

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Unsettled with probably showers to-day;  
to-morrow cloudy.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 67.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII—NO. 42—DAILY.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1922.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.  
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS  
WITHIN THE METRO  
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

## TURKS ACCEPT TERMS OF ARMISTICE PACT; ALL ENVOYS SIGN IT

Greek Evacuation of Thrace  
to Be Carried Out in Fif-  
teen Days.

ALLIES TO ASSIST

Kemalists Are to Have En-  
tire Control of Territory  
in Six Weeks.

NEW ZONES TO BE FIXED

Angora Troops to Be With-  
drawn at Once From Areas  
Held by British.

MUDANIA, Oct. 10 (Associated Press).—The armistice convention was signed here to-night at 11 o'clock. The representatives of the Powers concerned signed the revised protocol, which Gen. Harington had presented for acceptance to Ismet Pasha Monday night, and which the Nationalist delegate forwarded to the Angora Government for its decision.

Gen. Harington had informed Ismet Pasha that the convention embodied Great Britain's last word and that the other Powers gave their unqualified support of the terms.

Ismet had replied that he hoped his Government would accept the conditions set forth and promised a reply by 5 o'clock in the evening. In the meantime the British commander returned to Constantinople, where he remained until early this afternoon, proceeding back to Mudania on the Iron Duke to hear the Turks' decision.

Terms of Protocol.

The convention as submitted to the Nationalists contains these specifications:

1. That the Greek evacuation of Thrace shall be carried out within about fifteen days.

2. That the Greek civil authorities, including the gendarmerie, shall be withdrawn as soon as possible.

3. That the Greek authorities withdraw the civil powers will be handed over to the Allied authorities, who will transmit them to the Turkish authorities on the same day.

4. That this transfer shall be wholly concluded throughout eastern Thrace within a minimum period of thirty days after the evacuation of the Greek troops has been concluded.

5. That the civil authorities of the Angora Government shall be accompanied by such forces as are strictly necessary for the maintenance of law, order and local security. The total strength of these officers and men shall be left to the discretion of the Nationalists, subject to approval by the Allies.

6. That the various operations in the withdrawal of the Greek troops and the transfer of the civil administration shall be carried out under the direction of the interallied mission located in the principal centers. These missions will do their utmost to prevent excesses of any kind.

7. That in addition to these missions Allied contingents shall occupy eastern Thrace. These contingents, amounting to about seven battalions, will be placed under the command of a British officer and will insure the maintenance of law and order and act in support of the interallied missions.

8. That the withdrawal of the Inter-Allied missions and contingents will occur in thirty days after the completion of the evacuation of the Greek forces. This evacuation may occur earlier, provided the Allied Governments are agreed that adequate provision has been made for the maintenance of law, order and the protection of the non-Turkish population. If the Turkish gendarmerie functions normally the Inter-Allied missions and contingents may be withdrawn before the expiration of thirty days.

9. That all troops of the Angora Government shall be withdrawn outside the zones of allied occupation with all possible speed. New neutral zones in the Chanaq and the Caucasus shall be defined by mutual agreement.

10. That in the Constantinople peninsula the allied occupation will extend east of the following line: Starting at a point on the Black Sea between the points of the peninsula of Podema and then proceeding to Strandja, Jurtellik, Kichagiu, Sireklik, Kara, Sinau, Tehlik, Kadikue, Yenidje, Fladina, Tehlik, and then to the Gallipoli peninsula zone of allied occupation is all that part of the peninsula south of the Balkan and Bulair line.

11. That until the withdrawal of the allied troops and the cessation of allied occupation in each of the zones referred to, the Angora Government undertakes, to respect the said zones.

12. That all troops of the Angora Government will undertake not to transport troops into, nor raise and maintain an army in eastern Thrace, until the ratification of peace.

At the session of the conference Monday night Ismet Pasha expressed dissatisfaction at the terms the Allies offered. He said to Gen. Harington: "But your new armistice convention is in contradiction to the assurance given to me by Gen. Harington. The convention, instead of paving the way for peace, only makes matters worse."

Gen. Harington replied: "Gen. Charpy has assured to the terms."

After the close of the formal proceed-

Continued on Page Four.

## Succeeds in Transfusing Animal Blood Into Man

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York, Oct. 10.

A REVOLUTION in medical practice is foreseen if the profession adopts the system of transfusing animal blood into human beings just perfected by Dr. Cruchet of Bordeaux. He states that it is no longer necessary to depend on human blood transfusion even in the gravest cases.

Dr. Cruchet, who commenced his experiments with transfusions between animals, says that in sixteen cases he has succeeded in injecting animal blood mixed with a citrate solution. He used both horses and sheep for his initial experiments.

In only a few cases did a light fever develop, but this quickly passed, the patient showing immediate signs of amelioration. Some even insisted on a second transfusion.

## RAIL BROTHERHOODS ARE SPLIT FOR PEACE

President Lee of Trainmen  
Says Severance Will Cause  
Less Danger.

EXPECTS END OF STRIKES

Declares Unit Action Was  
Loaded With Dynamite and  
Unsafe for All.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said to-day that methods of settling wage and working agreements between the "Big Four" transportation brotherhoods and the railroads has entered a new era, and that if the present course of negotiations is continued the country for several years at least will not be threatened with a complete tieup of railroad transportation through a concerted strike of these brotherhoods on all lines of the nation.

The situation which developed in 1915 as a result of the eight hour fight and again last fall, when the trainmen, conductors, engineers and firemen's brotherhoods sent out nationwide strike orders, probably will not again occur.

Working agreements of all wages, rules and working negotiations and a return to the system prevailing for twenty years prior to the time when the four train service brotherhoods were forced by the "eight hour fight" to pool their strength into what has since become famous as the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods, has already set in, in the view of Mr. Lee.

New Alignment of Brotherhoods.

The new alignment of the transportation brotherhoods probably will find the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors in one group and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and the Switchmen's Union of North America in another.

"I feel that I am able to handle my organization to better advantage, not more for my men and to work more effectively all around the country, than I could if I were to remain with the conductors and engineers as far as wages and working rules are concerned," Mr. Lee said.

Black and white business, with all railroad labor unions on one side and all railroads on the other, with the Railroad Labor Board in between, got too big for any one man or a few men to handle. It was loaded with dynamite for the country and thereby punish the innocent, who are always in the majority. The only way out was to separate."

So far as strikes, wages and working rules negotiations are concerned the work with the switchmen hereafter, brotherhoods will continue to work together on legislative, non-partisan political and purely organization matters.

Result of Individual Methods.

Mr. Lee pointed out to-day that the trainmen and conductors dealing individually with railroads in the Eastern regional district and by regional conference for the Western district, have just completed contracts with virtually all railroads in the United States continuing present wages and working rules for a period of a year and to-day," said W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, to-day. "It costs the railroads and the unions which induce it more than they can afford to lose. The shopmen's strike proved that. When a strike gets so big that it can't be controlled then the Government will step in and control it. This results generally in legislation detrimental to all concerned. The present situation is the first ray of light I have seen for ten years."

"Trainmen and conductors are going to handle their business hereafter in the different regional groups, for which the machinery is already provided."

COLUMBIAN DAY on the HUDSON, See Day Line time table on Steamship page—add.

## FRENCH AND BRITISH SHIPPING WILL UNITE IN FIGHT FOR LIQUOR

Announced in Paris Mari-  
time Interests Will Op-  
pose Daugherty Ruling.

VESSELS GO LOADED

Liner Lafayette Will Leave  
Saturday With Usual  
Line of Drinks.

ACTION BEFORE PROTEST

English Steamships Also Will  
Carry Intoxicants and Pro-  
vide Test Cases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York, Oct. 10.

French and British shipping companies will work as a unit in opposing Attorney-General Daugherty's decision prohibiting foreign as well as American ships from taking liquor into United States ports, it was decided here to-day.

At the house of the French consul in New York, where the French and British shipping companies will work as a unit in opposing Attorney-General Daugherty's decision prohibiting foreign as well as American ships from taking liquor into United States ports, it was decided here to-day.

Reports Not Received.

"We have not yet received the reports for which we asked from our New York offices," a high official of one of the lines said. "Apparently the company has not received any warning from Secretary Mellon, and until that is delivered there is no reason why we should change our plans."

Nevertheless I can assure you that the problem is being studied from all points by French as well as English legal advisers."

While greatly interested in the suggestion from the United States that two years' delay could be obtained by injunction proceedings, it is evident here that such a solution is not favored because it would leave the question in suspense too long.

Discrimination Opposed.

There also is a notable effort here to take advantage of the United States lines by suggesting that the foreign lines be permitted to carry that which is denied to the American Government ships. A French line authority to-day insisted that no decision could be considered valid which would work unfair hardship on the American competitors.

The French Government has not yet taken action, but an extensive report is being prepared on the subject which also is to be submitted to the Ministry of Justice for an opinion.

Although the Cabinet met this morning, M. Rio, Minister of the Merchant Marine, was unable to attend because of a previous appointment to meet a committee of striking seamen, but the New York Herald correspondent has been assured that other members of the Government already have been notified regarding the situation and are unanimously of the opinion that the French Government must lose no time in approaching the State Department for a revision of the decision as being opposed to international usage.

AMERICAN TOURISTS  
PLAN A WET RETURN

Daugherty's Ruling Regarded  
as Being Too Extreme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York, Oct. 10.

Generally speaking Americans in London are planning to return unaffected by the liquor ruling of Attorney-General Daugherty. They say they do not think the majority of American transatlantic travelers will be affected. They will supply themselves with liquor anyway.

The feeling, broadly speaking, however, is that the Administration has stretched the law to the limit, if not beyond. James Finney, a New York railway man, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent it was impossible to forecast the results accurately, but that he felt Washington had been over zealous and that the only real objection to the edict was that it put Washington in the position of dictating to foreign shipping concerns whether they may carry liquor. He said he did not think the actual travelers were worried over whether liquor was sold within the three mile limit or not.

Mr. Finney, who crossed on the George Washington, added that he did not notice much liquor on the tables, but that the trip had convinced him that the best selling feature of the American lines was the good food which he feels will counteract the disadvantage of not having drinks. It was his opinion, however, that after the case is thrashed out the authorities will permit foreign ships to enter American harbors with liquor aboard provided it was bonded.

J. Knoepfel, a New York business man, said he thought the effect would be bad on American merchant shipping generally. He declared he had no doubt that the passenger fleets on the American lines improved when their vessels started carrying liquor and that with it out they will be unable to com-

Continued on Page Two.

## HARDING BARS DEBT TALK IF UNITED STATES SITS IN ECONOMIC PARLEY ABROAD

Declares Any Participation by America in Projects to  
Aid Europe Must Be With This Con-  
dition Understood.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York, Oct. 10.

President Harding announced after the Cabinet meeting to-day that the question of American participation in a general European economic conference to take practical steps for the financial rehabilitation of Europe has nothing to do with the allied war debts to the United States.

While the Administration may be willing to send an official representative to such a conference, it will require a clear understanding in advance that the subject of war debts, including all proposals for cancellation or modifications, shall be avoided.

The United States will deal individually with each of the debtor nations. It is believed by the President and the Cabinet that before there can be any agreement to fund the war debt of any of the nations except Great Britain there must be an economic readjustment, a balancing of budgets and a reduction of military expenditures to conform to revenues.

It was denied emphatically that any debt negotiations are in progress other than those of the Debt Funding Com-

mission created by Congress, which are confined for the present to Great Britain as the only country in a position to make an agreement. The British debt commission will sail for this country October 20.

This Government is willing that private American bankers discuss the question of additional private loans with financiers of European countries. The Administration expects to be consulted in such matters, but it will take no official part in the transactions.

It is the belief of the President that the more this subject is discussed among American and European bankers, the more evident it will become to the European nations that they must get down to a business basis of income and expenditure as soon as possible.

Loans to Europe by American bankers merely to enable European nations to keep up expenditures in excess of revenues cannot help the situation, in the opinion of this Government, and it will not give its approval to any such proposals.

The President believes that when the European nations cut out waste and help one another to adjust their affairs on a reasonable basis the question of the modification of war debts or even cancellation might with propriety be discussed from the standpoint of the best interests of the world as a whole.

Continued on Page Two.

## SMITH SAYS MILLER MISDEEDS ARE SURE TO BEAT HIS PARTY

Cry of Economy Declared to  
Be Smoke Screen to Hide  
Big Issue.

HE TELLS OF FINANCES

Contents False and Garbled  
Statements Are Used to  
Delude Voters.

SEES EVASIVE JUGGLING

Yonkers Crowd Hears Fraudu-  
lent Bookkeeping in Al-  
bany Fools People.

Alfred E. Smith charged last evening in his opening speech of the campaign in Yonkers that the Republican cry of economy is a smoke screen to hide "the greater issue," and the one on which he will make his appeal for election.

And that issue, the Democratic nominee declared, is the "wrongdoing of Gov. Miller, which is bringing about the destruction of the work done by the leading men and women of the State for seven years to effect a constitutional reorganization of the State government, which in itself would make far greater economy than any patching can bring about. The Governor rejected all that had been done on a promise of accomplishing results his way, and that has not been done, Mr. Smith charged.

Gov. Miller's economies are a sham, he honestly presented to the public, and in fact, based upon fraudulent bookkeeping, Mr. Smith declared. He also charged the Governor with trickery and evasion.

Starts Without Waiting Time.

In his old fighting trim, Mr. Smith plunged into the campaign without waiting time when he brushed aside the issues being presented by the Republicans and brought to the front "the greater issue."

He was aggressive and took the offensive. The meeting was held by the Westchester county democracy in Phillipsburg Hall, Mayor Walter M. Taussig presided. Mayor George Louis of Schenectady and others spoke. The attendance was large and enthusiastic.

"Whether Gov. Miller or I spent a little more or a little less money is subordinate to a bigger issue. What is significant, if it can be established, as it can be, is that the whole cry of economy was raised by Gov. Miller as a smoke screen to hide a perfectly patent wrongdoing in bringing to utter destruction the work of the leading men of this State, both Republican and Democratic, extending over a long period of years to effect a fundamental reorganization of the State structure."

Enumerates His Charges.

That, the candidate asserted, was the real issue. Then he advanced these propositions:

1. That Gov. Miller in the first year of his term deliberately and for purposes of party patronage destroyed the entire retirement fund of the Teachers' retirement fund, \$3,250,000.00, and that he has not yet replaced it.

2. That to cloud the effect of the retirement fund, he has raised a hue and cry of the effecting of economies without such radical reorganization and that this claim in any essential sense is false, even though one accepted his claim that he had pared away a comparatively small amount of expenditure; and

3. That in the assertion of his claim that he had pared away even this comparatively small amount of expenditure he has been guilty of what can be demonstrated to be trickery and jugglery in the State, and he had but to peruse the official figures of the State Comptroller.

Efforts at Reorganization.

The former Governor outlined the history of the attempt to reorganize the State government, beginning with the constitutional convention of 1915; the work of the Reconstruction Commission appointed by Governor Miller, and ending with the passage by the Republican Legislature in the last year of his term of a joint resolution for constitutional amendments to bring about the changes in governmental structure.

"All forward looking men believed and hoped Gov. Miller would continue to range himself in support of these proposals," the speaker continued. "He had a Legislature of his own party, admittedly entirely subservient to his will. He was not only the Governor of the State, he was the leader of the dominant party in the State, and he had but to raise his finger to win the fight for basic reform."

"But to do this he had to have the same courage which I have to bring himself in opposition to that class of politicians who fattened themselves and their hangers on by the moneys which they are able to divert through the very complexity and confusion and dispersal of responsibility inherent in the present method of State administration."

At the crucial moment Gov. Miller failed to justify his confidence in the speaker, and he had but to "start to make certain inconsequential changes in the State government and to set up a highly velleitous claim that he was accomplishing economies with-

Continued on Page Six.

## Miller 6 to 5 and 7 to 5 Over Smith in Betting

BETTING on the election for Governor became more active in the financial district yesterday, because both Gov. Miller and Al Smith have begun their campaign tours. Several wagers were made at odds of 6 to 5 and 7 to 5 that Governor Miller will be reelected for another term. W. L. Darnell & Co. had \$5,000 to bet against \$7,000 that Al Smith would defeat his opponent. That firm also had \$2,000 to wager at 6 to 5 on Miller to win.

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## \$30,000,000 ADDED TO CITY'S TAX LOAD

Citizens Union Shows That  
\$9,000,000 Budget Increase  
Plea Doesn't Hold.

LESSENE COST IGNORED

Statement Says Expectation of  
Cutting Down Burden Is  
Futile Hope.

The actual increase in the city's budget for 1923 on its face is \$9,000,000, but in reality it means a \$30,000,000 jump in the actual current expenses in one year of the Hyman administration, the Citizens Union charged yesterday in a statement analyzing the figures.

Taxpayers and rentpayers who have been hoping for lighter burdens following the post-war deflation are to be disappointed, it is set forth. The cost of running the city government under Hyman still is declared to be mounting skyward with alarming rapidity.

The statement was issued by Walter T. Arndt for the union and follows:

"This increase is due to the fact that the city has not taken advantage of the fact that it is saved about \$21,450,000 by reason of decreases in State taxes and appropriations on account of the principal and interest of the city debt."

City Debt Payment Less.

The tentative budget for 1923, which till October 20 is still subject to increase or decrease, amounts to \$33,943,313.47, an increase of \$8,802,748.40 over this year's budget. The city government, the amount which must be provided for State taxes is \$13,834,889.57 less than for 1922 and the appropriation on account of principal and interest of the city debt is \$13,820,615.52 less than for 1922, a total decrease of \$21,450,505.09 for those two items, it follows that the tentative budget for 1923 for current administration expenses of less than \$12,000,000, really \$30,253,253.49 in excess of the 1922 figure.

"It is thus evident that unless very radical reductions are made the taxpayers of this city, despite the opportunity therefor, will not receive the benefit of any post-war deflation on the cost of running the city government. Though the proposed retirement fund, which will be the result of net retirement of an increase of over \$750,000,000 in tax valuations.

The total decrease, \$30,253,253.49, is computed of an increase of \$13,093,282.75 for salaries and wages of city officials and employees and \$17,164,970.74 for materials, supplies, equipment, maintenance contracts, tax deficiency, pensions, etc.

Increases Tabulated.

"As to the latter item, it in turn is composed principally of the following increases over the 1922 budget:

Charitable institutions.....\$4,612,009.74  
Police Department.....1,912,576.36  
Dept. of Public Welfare.....1,385,438.31  
Dept. of Plant and Structures.....1,385,438.31  
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"The increase of \$13,093,282.75 in the tentative appropriation for salaries and wages is composed principally of the following increases over the 1922 budget:

Board of Education.....\$4,491,727.82  
Police Department.....1,912,576.36  
Dept. of Public Welfare.....1,385,438.31  
Dept. of Plant and Structures.....1,385,438.31  
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ALCOHOL AND GASOLINE  
BEST FUEL FOR MOTORS

French Scientists Recommend  
Mixture for Engines.

PARIS, Oct. 10 (Associated Press).—A mixture of alcohol and gasoline was announced as the probable "national fuel" for motor engines by Daniel Berthelot of the Institute of France, speaking at the scientific conference on liquid fuels in an address to-day before the congress on liquid combustibles.

M. Berthelot said that this partial solution of France's serious problem in the selection of a national fuel was being proposed by the Government's Powder and Explosives Bureau. The selection was made after experiments with hundreds of mixtures of alcohol and gasoline.

This mixture of alcohol and gasoline, ranging from 10 to 50 per cent of alcohol, is now being tested on a large scale by numerous industries.

HORNE POSTPONES DEBT  
MISSION VISIT HERE

Political Situation Cause of  
Indefinite Delay.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Sir Robert Stevenson Horn, Chancellor of Exchequer, has postponed indefinitely his debt duty mission to the United States, according to the Daily Express. This action is in consequence of the political situation in England.